# OUR POSTAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of the Postmaster General.

OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Cost of the Various Methods of Mail Transportation.

THE WAR ON THE LOTTERY MEN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1879. The annual report of Postmaster General Key is made public to-day. Large portions of it are devoted to the presentation of statistical information, which has already been published in the abstracts of the reports of his subordinate officers. The remaining portions of general interest are as follows:-

The Postmaster General renews the recommenda-tion contained in his last report for the enactment of a law readjusting the compensation of railroads for carrying the mail upon the basis of space, speed and frequency, supplemented by the weight of mails

and frequency, supplemented by the weight of mails carried. He says:

This would enable the department to designate every railroad in the country by name as a railway post office line, which they all are now, in fact. The only reason why they are not all so called is because section 4,004 of the Revised Statutes allows additional pay for post office caraind to so designate all railroads would increase the annual expenditure, under the present basis of compensation, by over \$1,000,000, and hence the anomaly is presented or railway post office lines which furnish apartments in cars only 10 feet 2 inches long by 6 feet 6 inches in watch, and of route agent lines upon which entire cars are furnished 55 feet long and 8 feet 5 inches wide, in both of which precisely the same work or distributing the mails is carried on.

The appropriation of \$150,000 to enable the Postmater General to obtain proper facilities for the prompt transmission of the mails by railroad companies has enabled the department to prevent injury to the service upon the most important lines by allaying the dissatisfaction of railroad companies has enabled the department to prevent injury to the service upon their compensation, and has in several instances enabled the department to the prompt the form of special trains of great value to the business interests of the country. I would, therefore, recommend that this appropriation be renewed for the next fiscal year, and that the amount be increased to \$400,000, according to the estimates submitted by the Second Assistant Postmuster General.

Cost of Mail Transportation.

The cost of railway service on the 50th of June,

estimates submitted by the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

COST OF MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

The cost of railway service on the 30th of June, 1879, was at the rate of \$9,092,590 per annum, an increase over the cost of the service during the preceding fiscal year of \$125,995. This increase does not, however, represent the actual rate of increase in the service, as account must be taken of the reduction of five per cent in the rate of compensation from July 1, 1878, made under the act of June 17, 1878. The amount of this deduction is, in round humbers, \$400,000, making, with the \$125,995, an increase of \$225,995 for 1879 over 1878, being a little less than 5.5 per cent.

The general increase of business all over the country and the reasonable certainty that the present prosperity will continue for some years will require the appropriation for railway service for the next fiscal year to be increased to at least \$10,000,000, and the estimate is accordingly placed at that sum. The specific appropriation for railway post office car service for 1880 is \$1,250,000. Under this appropriation hew lines of postal cars have been established where the test were most needed, especially in the Southern States, and the increase of the next fiscal year will not exceed eight per cent. The estimate for this service for 1881 is, therefore, placed at \$1,350,000.

I most earnestly renew my recommendation of

In strike service for feet is, therefore, placed at \$1,350,000.

I most earnestly renew my recommendation of that year for the reclassification of the employés of the railway mail service as advised by the General Superintendent of that service.

The estimates for star service for the next fiscal year contemplate a continuance of the present efficient service in other States and largely increased mail facilities in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama. This service has already been advertised, the contracts to begin July 1, 1880.

The total amount asked for the star service for the next fiscal year is \$7,375,000. The estimates for the inland mail service by steamboats is \$900,000.

ocean Mail Service.
stating that the total payments made

the fiscal year 1879 for the sea cou veyance of United States mails amounted to \$198,008 (of which sum \$153,750 was paid for the transatiantic service, \$11,004 for the transpacific service and \$34,154 for the service to Canada, the West India Islands, Mexico, Central America and South Pacific States, Venezuela, Hon-duras, Brazil and Uruguay), the Postmaster General

The efforts of the department to establish a fast all service with Havana via Cedar Keys and Key The enors of the department to establish a tast mail service with Havana via Cedar Keys and Key West, in order to meet the demands of commerce, have failed for several years on account of the insufficiency of the compensation allowed by law for such service. If the Postmaster General were authorized to contract for service between Havana and the United States ports mentioned, at a sufficient rate of pay to secure the necessary speed and frequency, the commerce of the country would be greatly benefited. I believe that a general law should be passed authorizing contracts for carrying the mails between the United States and West Indian and South American ports in American built steamers, carrying the American fiag, at a fixed minimum and maximum price, the amount to be expended being regulated by the annual appropriations. Or the service might be thrown open to competition in the same manner as the star service. The adoption of such a service by Congress would enable this country to control the profitable commerce with South America and the West Indies, which is now almost monopolized by Great Britain.

LOTTERY LETTERS. LOTTERY LETTERS.

The subject of the use of the mails by lottery companies is treated as follows :-

companies is treated as follows:—

By the act of July 12, 1876 (19 Statutes, p. 90), sec. 3,894. Revised Statutes, was amended by striking out the word "flegal" preceding the word "lottery," and it is suggested that sections 3,925 and 4,041 of the Revised Statutes be also amended by striking out the word "fraudulent" preceding the word "lottery" in each section, which will make the legislation more harmonious and effective. It would aid the department in the execution of the intent of the law if the provision of section 2,939, requiring the returns to the writers of registered letters addressed to such schemes, were in terms extended to include all letters so addressed. Under the sections referred to, orders have been issued to the 10th day of October, 1879, against 117 individuals or companies engaged in fraudulent schemes requiring the return of registered letters to the writers and the refusal to issue or to pay to such persons or companies any money orders, and directing the return of the sum indicated to the sender on application. But one of these orders has been successfully contested and its revocation demanded and granted.

On the fourth day of October, 1879, upon an opin-

sender on application. But one of these orders has been successfully contested and its revocation demanded and granted.

On the fourth day of October, 1879, upon an opinion given by the Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, an order was issued to post-masters directing them to refuse to mail or register letters or circulars addressed to lottery companies, or to individuals when addressed to them as agents for such companies. Under this order a large number of letters addressed to a lottery company, or to a private individual as an agent of such company, were held by the Postmaster at Louisville, Ky., and suits were at once instituted by said agent against the Postmaster at Louisville, Ky., and suits were at once instituted by said agent against the Postmaster, which puder instructions from the Attorney General of the United States, on my application to him, were defended by the United States District Attorney for that district, and, as representing the department, by the Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department. The decision has not yet been rendered in the United States Circuit Court, and I will avail myself of that decision when announced to communicate further the views of this department upon this subject.

Upon the question whether under the present

further the views of this department upon this subject.

Upon the question whether under the present statute the correspondence reaching an individual addressed to him personally under seal can be held, although the person openly and notoriously advertises himself as an agent of a lottery company, and invites letters "concerning lotteries" to be thus addressed to him, and communications so addressed reach the office in extraordinary numbers, the department is not fully advised. Whether an individual may forfeit his right to use the mail for legitimate purposes by voluntarily mingling such correspondence with prohibited matter, is a question upon which additional legislation might render the purpose of the statute altogether unquestionable. The carriage by the mail of newspapers containing lottery advertisements soliciting violations of the postal laws renders the successful enforcement of the statute now in force still more difficult.

General Key reports that the law providing for a the rates of postage thereon, passed at the last session of the Forty-fifth Congress, which went into effect on the lat day of May last, has given universal

Under the heading of "Protection to Postmasters in Person and Property," General Key says:---

Postmaster in the disconarge of his official duties, as in the case of revenue officers, and I carnestly request that Congress be urged to pass such statute.

Since my last report a decree has been rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Southern District of New York upon a suit brought by Christopher C. Campbell vs. Thomas L. James. Postmaster at New York, for relief against alleged infringements of letters patent for an improvement in Post Office post marking and cancelling hand stamps granted to Marcus B. Norton on the 14th day of April, 1863, which Post Office post marking and cancelling hand stamps, it is claimed, have been for more than ten years, and are new in general use in all the principal post offices of this country. The case was tried upon its merits and was decided adversely to the defendant. The Court held substantially that the patent was a valid one; that the defendant had infringed and was liable for costs, charges and damages, and ordered an account to be taken of the profits, gains and advantages which have in any way been received or made, or which had arisen or accrued on account of the infringements, and also of the damages in addition thereto, if any, which the complainant has sustained by reason of the saidinfringements. Such accounting its now being taken.

Other postmasters than Mr. James are threatened with suits for like infringements, and there is great danger that they will be subjected to expense unless some satisfactory adjustment shall be made.

On the subject of the collection of customs duties

upon foreign books received by mail the report

The annoying inconveniences and delays to which American students and scholars have been subjected in obtaining single volumes of books mailed to them from abroad in consequence of the regulation requiring all dutiable articles to be delivered to officers of the customs for the collection of duties are now avoided by a new regulation adopted in pursuance of the authority given in section 17 of the set of March 3, 1879, which provides that books received from countries or colonies of the Universal Postal Union which are found to be dutiable, shall, when addressed to post offices other than the Exchange Office of receipt, be promptly transmitted by mail to the address, charged with the amount of customs duties levied thereon, which amounts postmasters at the offices or destination are required to collect on delivery and remit by first mail thereafter under registration to the collector of the customs of the district in which the Exchange Post Office of receipt is situated.

in which the Exchange Post Office of receipt is situated.

A similar regulation is needed for the treatment of other articles of mail matter received from foreign countries which are subject by our laws to customs duty, and I respectfully recommend that the provision of section 17 of the act of March 3, 1879, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General to adopt regulations for the delivery to addresses in the United States of dutiable books, with collections of customs duties thereon, be extended to embrace all articles of dutiable matter received in the mails from foreign countries.

LOFS OF REGISTERED ARTICLES. In this connection the Postmaster General recomnends legislation to enable the department to adopt the general regulation of the Postal Union relative to the payment of a limited indemnity for registered articles lost or destroyed in the postal service.

This is very generally practiced in other countries of the Postal Union with which we exchange registered correspondence, and General Key is of opinion that the system should be authorized by law in the United States, both as to foreign and domestic regis

clears in Post offices.

The Postmaster General says:

The increasing demands of the postal service call for a large increase in the appropriation for the payment of clerks in post offices. The estimate (\$3,650,000) for this item is greatly below the actual needs for the service. I have so estimated, however, because I did not desire to increase the growing disparity between the revenues and expenditures of the department. To provide a less sum for the employment of clerks than I have estimated for will cripple the work of post offices and in many instances delay the transmission of the mails.

The free delivery service is monitoned as having

The free delivery service is mentioned as having attained great success, very little complaint of the frequency of the service or of the manner of its performance having reached the de-partment of late, but the Postmaster General remarks that with larger appropriations more frequent deliveries could be secured, and such improvement, he believes, would meet with universal commendation in the larger cities. A deficiency of about \$24,000 is reported in the funds available to pay letter carriers the increased salaries authorized by the act of last February, and Congress is requested to supply it.

### THE PUBLIC MONEYS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURER-DECREASE IN THE NOTE BAL-ANCE-EFFECTS OF SILVER REMONETIZATION ON THE TREASURY.
WASHINGTON, NOV. 18, 1879.

Mr. James Gilfillan, United States Treasurer, in submitting his annual report to Secretary Sherman, speaks of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, as "a year characterized by great transactions connected with the refunding of the war loans into four per cents and the resumption of specie payments after varied duties devolved upon the Treasurer as charged with the custody of all public moneys received into the Treasury and the disbursement there-of upon the warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury and upon the warrants of the Postmaster

The aggregate of gold coin and bullion, including standard silver dollars, which, being coined under the act of February 28, 1878, do not appear in the statement prior to that year, is shown to have acreased from \$61,452,426 in 1876 to \$114,464,982 in 1877, to \$163,969,444 in 1878 and to \$222,807,368 in THE NOTE ASSETS.

The decrease in the aggregate note assets, includ-ing credits in depository banks on other than loan accounts, is shown to have been gradual, the apparent increase in 1877 being due to the failure of the Army bill to become a law and the accumulation of funds consequent upon withholding payment to that branch of the service. The note assets ranged as follows on the above dates:-

In 1876. \$98,419,685 22
In 1877. 107,664,287 64
In 1878. 88,772,800 14
In 1879. 59,699,089 40
The decrease in the note balance arises from various causes, notably from the receipts for customs and internal revenue of coin paid out in the purchase of bullion for the coinage of standard silver dollars; from the exchange of notes for gold and the payment of notes for foreign gold received at the

chase of buillion for the coinage or standard silver doilars; from the exchange of notes for gold and the payment of notes for foreign gold received at the Assay Office, New York; from the purchase of gold buillion with notes and the payment of interest upon the public debt in United States notes and from the payment of arrears of pensions.

The most constant influence in the decrease of the note balance is that which proceeds from the purchase of silver buillion for coinage, thereby depriving the Treasury of an equal amount of note receipts. All the above mentioned causes of the diminution except this can be controlled by the department. Since resumption, however, the Treasury is deprived by the receipt of coin paid for buillion of a like amount of United States notes, amounting probably to seven per cent of the annual revenues. This percentage is greater than the margin between the public receipts and expenditures, and will in time, without the other influences mentioned, render the balance in the Treasury first exclusively metallic, and then exclusively silver. That this is so a glance at the monetary operations of the government will show.

MONETARY OFERATIONS.

The annual receipts from all sources are \$274,000,000. Of this amount at least \$24,000,000 is in silver doilars or in silver certificates, that being the minimum paid annually for silver buillion for coinage, which amount speedily finds its way into the Treasury, the more certainly because payments for buillion are made either at New York or San Francisco, which are both centres of large receipts by the government. The maximum net note receipts are then \$280,000,000, against which are payments of \$287,000,000, against which are payments of \$287,00

ment of all or a certain percentage of balances in nilver, it may become desirable for the Treasury to withdraw from a relation which renders over thirty millions of lawful money in its vaults unavailable for payment at New York, the point of great-est public disbursement. All checks in pay-ment of called bonds and in payment for foreign gold are now paid in gold.

act of February 28, 1878, at the market rate, which is held by the Department to be the equivalent of the London rate.

The ten million fund in United States notes held for the redemption of fractional currency had disappeared from the assets under the provisions of lew, which devoted it to the payment of arrears of pensions to soldiers in the war of the rebellion.

No public mousey in the Trassury has become unavailable since 1877; on the contrary, by collections made since that time the unavailable funds have been reduced more than \$25,000. It is contemplated at the proper time to submit for reference to Congress a bill to make permanent provision for the transfer of all unavailable items to the books of the department from the ceash accounts of the Treasurer's office, with a debit to the person, State or hank properly chargeable therewith.

RESUMPTION AND REPUNDING.

After reviewing the resumption of specie payments at some length Mr. Gilfillan says that since the order of the Secretary of the Treasury authorizing the receipt of United States notes for customs, which took effect January 1, 1879, there had been received to September 30, 1879, on that account in legal tender notes at his office and the various sub-treasuries \$92,137,927. A statement of the assets and liabilities of the government October 31, 1879, shows the following aggregates:

\$274,867,574
Liabilities.

123,820,830

smount of these certificates now outstanding is but \$2,863,800.

SILVER DOLLARS—THE SILVER PROBLEM.

The total coinage of standard silver collars under the act of February 28, 1878, is \$45,206,200, of which amount \$32,203,368 is in the mints and Treasury offices, and \$13,002,842 is in circulation, being 23% per cent of the total coinage, as against \$4,922,623 in circulation at the same date last year, which was 26 9-10 per cent of \$18,282,500 coined at that time.

Mr. Gilfillan expresses it as his opinion that the salver problem for this country. He says there are indications, if the present influences continue, that it may attain nearly to its former relarion to gold, or at least approach to a parity therewith. The total amount of semi-annual duty which has been collected by the Treasurer's office from national banks for the fiscal years 1864 to 1879 on circulation, deposits and capital is \$92,969,698.

THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

ITS ANNUAL MEETING AT ALBANY-PROPOSED CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION AND LAW.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1879. to-day Mr. L. W. Rosendale, of the Executive Committee, reported a membership of 639. Mr. R. W. Peckham, Treasurer, reported that there were \$3,143 42 on hand at the last report, and \$1,515 50 received during the year, from which there were dis-

Mr. John F. Seymour, from the Committee on Grievances, reported in favor of an amendment of the State constitution increasing the number of judges of the Court of Appeals to twelve, five of whom shall be a quorum and eight a majority for a decision; to have two courts when necessary, but a full bench twice a year; that the Supreme Court justices be increased to eight, and that when judges or justices are retired after ten years' service, or from ill health they shall receive a pension of a two-thirds salary. He also submitted a draft of a law for the change prepared by Mr. Adams, of Utica, which was received and referred to the committee with power. His report, which also referred to buildozing wit-nesses, compensation of counsel, fees of sherifs and clerks, placing juveniles with older criminals in jails, the advertising of foreclosure sales, &c., &c.,

jails, the advertising of foreclosure sales, &c., &c., was accepted.

Mr. Matthews gave notice of his intention to move next year to change the time of meeting of the association and simplifying its constitution.

Mr. Elliot T. Shepard reported the following candidates for the year 1880, and they were elected:—President, Samuel Hand; vice presidents—Pirst district, S. L. M. Barlow; Second, W. H. Robertson; Third, Robert E. Andrews; Fourth, Platt Porter; Fifth, W. C. Reiger; Sixth, William Bumsey; Seventh, John N. Angle; Eighth, Albert P. Laning; treasurer, Martin W. Cooke; corresponding secretary, Irving Browne; recording secretary, A. V. Dewitt.

Dewitt.

At the afternoon session the president, Mr. Samuel Hand, delivered the annual address. Essays were read by Frederick R. Coudert, of New York; Albert Stickney, of Richmond; John Reynolds, of Brooklyn; Edwin Countryman, of Albany; A. P. Smith, of Cortland; George T. Spencer, of Corning, and Tracy C. Beaker, of Buffalo. This evening the Association partook of a dinner at the Avenue Hotel, at which speeches were made and a general interchange of social sentiments indulged in.

## LIFE AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 17, 1879. The Naval Academy authorities are continuing the Saturday practical exercises in the Chesapeake. The cadet midshipmen spend the morning on the Dale, cruising about the bay, handling the vessel and doing all the work of the ordinary seaman and

and doing all the work of the ordinary seams and petty officer. The cadet engineers and midshipmen also work the iron-clad Nantucket, while a section of the engineers go out in the Mayfower.

As a relief to their hard studies and really laborious drills and exercises the cadets get time to do a little playing. On Saturday night they entertained their friends at the battery with the farce of "Everybody's Friend," which comedy was cleverly represented. Mr. W. N. King, of New York, took the leading part with a great deal of credit, while Mr. Craig, of Missouri, acted Major de Boots with considerable shilty.

ability.

The cadets have given up the rough parts of hazing, and what they do in the way of teasing the "plebe" is of the mildest sort of practical joking. A REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN LEGATION, WASHINGTON, NOV. 16, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

-In view of the increase of diphtheria in several places of the State of New York I hasten to communicate to you for publicity a very simple remedy, which, having been used in Russia and Germany, may prove effective here. Out of several others, Dr. Letzerich, who made extensive experiments in the application of this remedy, has used it in twenty-seven cases, eight of which were of a very serious nature, all of which had a favorable resul except in one case, when the child died from a comdication of diseases. For children of one year he prescribes the remedy, for internal use every one or NATE. BENZOIC, pur. 5.0 solv. in aq. distillat aq.

menth, piper, ana 40.0 syr, cort, aur. 10.0. dren from one to three years old he prescribed it from seven to eight grammes for 100 grammes of distilled water, with same syrup; for hildren from three to seven years old he prescri ten to fitteen grammes, and for grown persons from fifteen to twenty-five grammes for each 100 grammes

Besides this he uses also with great success the insuffiction on the diphtherial membrane through a glass tube in serious cases every three hours, in ight cases three times a day of the natr. benzoic pulver. For grown people he prescribes for gargling a dilution of ten grammes of this pulver for 200 grammes of water.

four or thirty-six hours the feverish symptoms disappear completely and the temperature and pulse become normal. This remedy was used also with the same success by Dr. Braham Braun and Profes sor Klebs, in Prag; Dr. Senator, in Cassel, and sev eral others in Russia and Germany.

Hoping that the publication through your widely

spread paper will prove beneficial in the United States, I remain, yours, very truly, N. SHISHKIN,

## Minister of Russia to the United States. DIPHTHERIA DYING OUT.

Secretary La Fetra, of the Brooklyn Health Department, stated to a HERALD reporter yesterday that there was a marked decrease in the number of deaths from diphtheris last week, as compared with twenty-one deaths in the city from diphtheria for the weeking ending Saturday last. The previous week the mortality was thirty-six. The Bosrd of City Works have cleaned the streets and washed out the culverts. The Health Department is making a house to house inspection between Flushing, Willoughby, Grand and Nostrand avenues.

### WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1879. NO REPUBLICAN SPEAKERS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES—THE "SOLID SOUTH" NEEDED AS A PARTISAN CRY.

It has been decided, after full consideration by the leading republican statesmen, that it would be bet-ter not to send speakers to Louisiana this fall. A member of the Congressional Committee worked for nearly ten days in the hope of inducing promifor nearly ten days in the hope of inducing promi-nent speakers in the New York campaign to go to New Orleans and help change the vote of the State with assurances that it would go republican. To his great surprise he found that this was just what the republicans of the North did not want to accomplish, and he was told that it would be better for his party not to agitate the movement any more. The plain reason given was that the "Solid South" was to be the battle cry next vear, and without it there was no hope of keeping year, and without it there was no hope of keeping the North solid for the republicans. Once break the solid South, said they, and one-half the force of the republican party is gone. From a gentleman thoroughly posted in regard to New York politics I received the same information—that there is to be no part taken by the Northern republicans in Louisians

### GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1879.

ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING FISCAL YEAR. The printing of the detailed estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, has been completed to day. They make a book of nearly two hundred quarto pages, which will be transmitted to Congress with the President's Message.

The estimates of the amounts required for ex-

penditure under the War Department aggregate \$29,319,794 for the military establishment and \$7,557,034 for public works of various kinds, including about \$5,000,000 for river and harbor improvements; \$1,000,000 for sea coast fortifications, \$774,000 for buildings in and around Washington, and \$657,000 for arsenals.

The cost of the naval establishment during the next fiscal year is estimated at \$14,509,148.

The following are among the additional

mates:—
For the Indian service...
For foreign intercourse.
For salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue.
For expenses of mints and assay offices...
For salaries and expenses of the Treasury Department proper...
For the Interior Department proper...
For deficit in the postal revenues.
For the construction of new lighthouses, beacons and fog signals.
For new government buildings throughout the country...

beacons and fog signals.

For new government buildings throughout the country.

For judicial salaries and expenses of courts 3,2,3

For pensions.

For salaries and expenses of the two

Houses of Congress, about.

For salaries of President and Vice President, and expenses of the executive office. The grand aggregate of the estimates is \$136,347,129. The total amount appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year was \$162,404,648.

which included \$25,000,000 for arrears of pensions and about \$3,000,000 for the District of Columbia No estimates for either of these purposes are submitted in the book of estimates this year. BEPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN DANGER-

NATIONALS AND GREENBACKERS TO THE

Washington, Nov. 18, 1879.

The national committee of the national party are hereby notified and requested to attend a meeting of said committee, to be held at eleven o'clock A. M., on the 8th of January, 1880, at No. 903 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. A full attendance is recuested. venue, Washington, D. C. A full attendance nuested.

F. P. DEWEES
Chairman National Committee National Par

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1879. In view of the gravity of public affairs, the in In view of the gravity of public affairs, the imminent peril to representative government, we, the undersigned chairmen of the Congressional Committee of the national greenback labor party and of the National Committee of the national party, hereby invite the Union Greenback National Committee, chairmen and members of the various State committees, representatives of greenback and labor organizations, editors of newspapers throughout the country friendly to the principles of greenback and labor organizations, to meet in conference at Washington, D. C., on the 8th day of January, 1880, the Congressional Committee of the National Greenback Labor Party and the National Committee of the National Greenback Labor Party for the purpose of agreeing upon a time, place and basis of representation of a national Convention to be held for the purpose of adopting a platform of principles and placing in nomination candidates for President and Vice President.

T. H. MURCH, Chairman of the Committee, National Greenback Labor Party.

F. P. Dewess, Chairman of the National Committee of National Party.

of National Party.

## ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Jacob E. Bloom, Fourth artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect January 1, 1880. The leave President, to take effect January 1, 1880. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant T. S. Mumford, Thirteenth infantry, is extended two months, with the approval of the Secretary of War, and the leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieutenant A. E. Kilpatrick, Seventeenth infantry, is extended five months.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

REWARD FOR LIFE SAVING-ORDERS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1879.

Commander Staunton, of the United States training thip Constitution, writes to the Navy Department from Norfolk, Va., of the gallantry displayed by from Norfolk, Va., of the gallantry displayed by Master Aaron Ward and ship's corporal James Thayer, in rescuing a boy who fell overboard on the night of the 16th inst. He also speaks highly of the zeal and celerity displayed by William Johnson and Cecil Rounds, seamen, and by William J. Dower and John Place, second class boys, in lowering a dingy and picking up three persons. The Secretary, in reply, ordered a commendatory letter to be written to Master Ward, a medal to be given to James Thayer and that Commander Staunton convey the appreciation of the department to the others.

Lieutenant Edwin S. Jacobs is ordered to the Marion, at New York.

Easign Samuel W. B. Diehl is detached from the Hydrographic office and ordered to the Marion.

Captain B. C. Pope, of the United States Marine corps, at Boston, has been ordered to take passage in the Cunard steamer Batavia, on the 29th inst., for Nice, there to assume duty as commander of the marine guard on board the Trenton, the flagship of Rear Admiral Howell, and as fleet marine officer of the European station.

#### MOVEMENTS OF THE KEARSARGE. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 18, 1879.

United States steam sloop-of-war Kearsarge touched off Charleston to-day and proceeded to Tybes. Officers and crew all well.

## THE TOOMBS DESPATCH.

CHICAGO, III., Nov. 18, 1879. The editor of the News has verified the correctness of the despatch received from General Robert Toombs, of Atlanta, Ga., on the 12th inst. The despatch as received has been compared with the origi-nal, and is found to be correct in every word; hence there was no garbling in transmission. The closing sentences are:—"He" (General Grant) "fought for his country honorably, and won. I fought for mine and lost. I am ready to try it over again. Death to the Union!"

## NEW JERSEY ODD FELLOWS.

The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of the State of New Jersey met to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year;—M. G. P., John E. Saunier, of Newark; M. E. G. H. P. A., George M. Ashley, of Camden; R. W. G. S. W., H. B. Reese, of Vineland; R. W. G. S., Lewis Parker, of Trenton; R. W. G. I., Oliver Pierce, of Elizabeth; R. W. G. J. W., W. B. E. Miller, of Hightstown; P. W. G. Rep., A. V. Crane, of Newark.

## CHANGES IN FREIGHT RATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 18, 1879. San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 18, 1879.
General Freight Agent Vining, of the Union Pacific Railway, arrived in this city yesterday, and has since been in conference with Mr. Stubbs, General Freight Agent of the Central Pacific Railway. A revision or modification of freight tariffs is in contemplation, and an exchange of views is likely to lead to important changes in the rates of freight from New York to San Francisco. After looking the field over and receiving the opinions of merchants, the question of renewing time contracts will be advanced.

## THE LONG STRUGGLE.

Seventh Week of Hayden's Trial.

AN EFFORT TO PROVE A MOTIVE.

Investigating the Origin of the "Barn" Arsenic.

The trial of the Rev. Herbert H. Hayden entered pon its seventh week to-lay. A month and a half had been spent by the State in putting in evid mainly of the expert character, on arsenic, blood stains and kindred matters. Some more is to come in regard to the nail marks discovered on the cheek of the murdered girl. This will occupy several days; but beyond this feature the remaining evidence that the State has secured bears largely upon occurrences preceding the tragedy and the relations which ex-lated between Hayden and the girl.

The effect of the expert testimony upon the minds of the jury has been very materially diminished by the searching cross-examinations to which the witnesses were subjected by the defence. Mr. Watrous senior counsel for Hayden, has conducted this part of the case with great ability, and the knowledge of the delicate scientific distinctions involved indicates that he had prepared himself for the task.

THE "BARN" ABSENCE MYSTERY.

A strange story connected with the testimony on the subject of arsenic comes from Hartford. The State has claimed that the arsenic found in Hayden's barn was not the arsenic he purchased in Middle-town on the day of the murder, but a package fraudulently placed there by some friend after his arrest, and after it was known that the body of the girl was to be examined for poison. The State has been endeavoring to ascertain where this "barn" arsenic, as it has been termed in the trial, was purchased. Professor Dans, who examined samples of arsenic purchased in New Haven, Meriden, Hartford and other places and compared them with the several arsenics notable in the case, found that some of the Hartford arsenic resembled closely that found in the barn. A man was sent to Hartrord and was informed by a clerk at one of the drug stores that about the time of the finding of the arsenic in the about the time of the finding of the arsenic in the barn a purchase had been made by a young man who is believed to have had some relations with Hayden's side of the case. The clerk, so the story goes, could only remember that he had heard that the purchaser was employed in one of the in surance offices or a law office. Accompanied by the State's representative he visited the offices of the Eina and Connecticut Mutual Insurance companies, but could not identify any one of the clerks at but could not identify any one of the clerks either as the man. Several law offices were visited and in one of them he finally identified the purchaser. This is the story as told, but on the other side the counsel for the defence pronounced the alleged discovery and identification wholly worthless and stigmatize in sharp terms the effort to cast sus picion upon innocent parties. One of the counsel positively denies that the alleged purchaser, who is a relative, ever had anything to do with the case or purchased any arsenic at any time in his life.

It is rumored that the defence will endeavor to destroy the effect of Professor Dana's identification of the several arsenics in this case by their crystals, &c., by bringing forward men familiar with arsen grinding, who will swear that there is no marked

The testimony this forenoon was rather uninteresting, but later in the day the State got around to dence received close attention from the spectators who crowded the court room. Late in the afternoon spicy legal tilt occurred on the question of the sibility of some evidence which is of grave importance to the State.

- Soon after the close of the examination of Mr. de

Silva, a photographer, the State entered upon a diffiture of its case—the proving of the motive cult feature of its case—the proving of the motive which tempted Hayden to his crime. At the first trial Mrs. Studley testified that Mary Stannard told her that Hayden was the author of her troubles. Mrs. Studley died a few weeks ago. The State wished to get her evidence before the jury. Frank D. Root, as a reporter of the New Haven Pulladium at the time of the first trial, reported Mrs. Studley's testimony very fully, and was now called to testify as to the substance of that testimony.

"Can you give me the exact words?"

"No, sir, but I can give very fully the substance of her statements."

her statements."
Mr. Jones—I object.
A LEGAL CONTROVERSY.
Mr. Waller—My object is to get from this witness the declarations of Mary Stannard as to her continuous using the murder.

Mr. Waller—My object is to get from this witness the declarations of Mary Stannard as to her condition just prior to the murder.

Mr. Jones—We claim, in the first place, that if the testimony given by Mrs. Studley could be received at all it must be her exact words. But further, we claim that if Mrs. Studley was present herself her testimony as to what Mary Stannard said could not be received because it is not a part of the res peake. Mrs. Studley's statement was not given at a trial, but at a preliminary hearing before a justice on a question of the commitment of Mr. Hayden for trial. The chief objection, he said, to the testimony of the witness as to the substance of Mrs. Studley's testimony is supported, among others, by two decision—viz., Commonwealth vs. Richards, 18th Pickering, p. 434; Warren vs. Nichols, 6th Metcalf, p. 261. These were liberally quoted from.

Mr. Waller, in support of the admissibility of the evidence, cited as authorities the case of the State vs. Hooker, Ninteenth Vermont Reports, p. 659; Kendrick vs. the State, Tenth Tennessee; Forty-fifth California, p. 143; First Greenleaf, sec. 166, p. 209, edition of 1848, and other cases in the Thirteenth Vermont Reports, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Reports, p. 325; Fifty-fourth Illinois Reports, Seventeenth Alabama Reports, Materman's Digest, p. 134; Eighth Wallace Reports, p. 397; First Wharton on Evidence, secs. 177, 189 and 514; Twenty-second New Hampshire Reports, pp. 372, 377 and 379. Mr. Waller quoted very tully from these authorities. His associate, Judge Harrison, handed him one volume after another from the large calf-bound pile upon the feat. The State, it may be said, has made a closs interfaction of the possibility of getting in this effence. Its importance is self-evident, for it and the first. Mrs. Studley, however, did not give her testimony at a trial, but an inquisitorial examination. "And we cannot," said Mr. Watrous claimed that the authorities quoted referred to testimony in a second trial as to what had been said in the firs

Reports, vol. 5, p. 286, and other authorities above named.

Mr. Watrous argued long and carnestly in support of his claim that the evidence could not be received second hand, and reviewing the authorities cited by the State, claimed that they were not so decisive as appeared, nor were they on cases presenting features similar to those of this case. The witness, as a newspaper reporter, would look for the sensational reatures of Mrs. Studley's testimony and overlook many important minor points, which, although of real interest, would be discarded by him as prosy.

After consultation between the Judges, Judge Sanford announced the ruling of the Court substantially as follows:—'I understand that the objections are thresfold. First there is the general objection that if Mrs. Studley was alive she could not testify to the declarations of Mary Stannard, because they do not form a part of the res gette. On this point we caunot give an intelligent ruling, as it has not been argued.

Mr. Waller (interrupting)—No sir, we served to

argued."
Mr. Waller (interrupting)—No sir, we agreed to

Arr. Waller (interrupting)—No sir, we agreed to pass over this point.

Judge Sanford—Yes; so we understood. The second objection is that the statements were not made in the progress of any trial. It seems to us that the hearing before the magistrate was, for all purposes, a trial. He had it in his power to discharge the prisoner or hold him for a higher court. Hence it is difficult to see where there is a difference between this and where the case is before a magistrate having final jurisdiction and being able to piace a bar to further prosecution. In one of the cases cited the Court decided that statements made at a preliminary hearing, by a witness who subsequently dies, may be introduced as evidence in a subsequent trial. We see no objection to the introduction of testimony in this trial as to what Mrs. Studley said in the court below. The third objection is that even if her statements are admissible the exact words must be given. The Court (authorities cited) does not so hold. We think the testimony of Mrs. Root was then recalled to the witness stand and testified that Mrs. Studley, as she appeared at the preliminary trial, at Madison, was an elderly lady of about sixty.

"What did Mrs. Studley say concerning the time when Mary Stannard came to the house, how long she remained and when she went away?" (Objected to, but admitted by the Court as preliminary.)

"Mrs. Studley said that Mary stayed there about

"Did ane testify to an examination of Mary Stannard's body, and what the girl said regarding her
condition?"

Mr. Watrous objected and claimed that the newspaper reports of the preliminary trial did not show
any testimony on these points. He objected to Mar,
Stanpard's diagnosis of her own case or Mrs. Stucley's opinions thereon. The whole matter, he
claimed, was irrelevant, for what occurred at Mrs.
Studley's has nothing to do with what Mr. Hayde:
did at another place at a subsequent time.

Judge Harrison argued that if the girl was living
to-day and on the witness stand testifying to an assault by Hayden she could testify as to previous
occurrences to show Hayden's motive. Judge Harrison reviewed the dangerous position in which Hayden stood at the time, especially as a clergyman,
and claimed that if he and the girl both believed in
the pregnancy, it made no difference so far as his
motive is concerned whether she really was pregnanor not. Various authorities were cited, and Mr.
Waller followed his associate at some length.

Mr. Watrous, in reply, claimed that there was
nothing to show that all this knowledge regarding
Mary's condition, which it is now sought to bring
out, was ever communicated to Hayden.

Experts you this Deprence.

At six o'clock the Court adjourned to nine A, M,
to-morrow, when the arguments will be resumed.

The defence has secured several experts, including
some from Boston, who will examine the blood
stains on Hayden's knife and the nail marks on the
girl's cheek.

### MURDER SUSPECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH T.) THE HERALD.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 18, 1879.
An inquest was held this morning on the body of Daniel Rourke, who was run over by a train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Twenty-eighth street Alleghony Valley Railroad, at Twenty-eighth street, in this city. The verdict was accidental death, but this evening it looks as though Rourke had been murdered. When found, the body was cold, and on one side of the head was a deep gash, as if made by some sharp instrument. The whose of the train only amputated the head, which lay between the rails. From the position of the body persons who saw it believe that the man was foully murdered and placed on the track.

### TRACY'S LAST HOPE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] 41 HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 18, 1879
Before the Board of Pardons this evening S.,
Mason, of Mercer county, and A. B. Richmond, Crawford, made arguments in favor of the commutation of the death sentence of Andrew Tracy to imprisonment for life, while the District Attorney of McKean county opposed it. It was claimed by the murderer's counsel that he was squane when he murdered his cousin Mary Reilly and had been so for years previous. Letters and affidivits from thirty-seven persons were presented to sustain their position. Among the letters read was one from Judge Williams, who sentenced Tracy and his two associates, recommending the commutation of the sentence. The District Attorney opposed the proposed interference with the execution of the death warrant, because such action would weaker the administration of public justice. He showed by the records of the Court that Judge Williams had not considered Tracy insane, and that the perpetration of the crime and subsequent flight and concesiment indicated that he was in the full possession of his reasoning faculties.

The Board will not announce its decision until tomorrow morning. A decision unfavorable to the murderer is expected. Crawford, made arguments in favor of the con

### THE SMITH-BENNETT CASE.

A NEW MOVEMENT BY THE COUNSEL FOR THE ACCUSED-MOTION FOR A MODIFICATION OF THE RULE SENDING DOWN THE CASE FOR A NEW TRIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
THENTON, N. J., Nov. 18, 1879.
Another phase of the Smith-Bennett murder case was developed in the Court of Errors and Appeals here to-day by Mr. Collins moving for a modifica-tion and change in the rule entered last July send-ing the case down for retrial by the Hudson Oyer and Terminer.

The motion now is: -

The motion now is:—

First—That such parts of the rule as authorized or instruct the award by the Court below of a venira de nove be stricken out, and such parts of the rule authorizing it be discharged.

Second—That the rule striking out certain assignments of error be made to conform to the decision of the Court.

Third—That the judgment of this Court be entered simply as a judgment of reversal.

Fourth—That the part of the rule or order of the Court remitting the record to the Court below for further proceeding be stricken out or altered so that, it snything, a judgment simply of reversal by this Court be transmitted to the Court below.

Fifth—And that the said plaintiffs in error have such other changes and modification of the rules and order of this Court that the judgment of this Court under the law shall be remitted to the Court below.

below.

THE ARGUMENT.
In support of the motion the following considerations are submitted:—

1. It is not necessary that the Court in error should direct the award of a venire de novo.

2. A venire de novo cannot be awarded in a capital case after reversal of a judgment on verdict of conviction for error founded on a bill of exceptions, and the defendant must be discharged.

3. A venire de novo, if grantable, must be discretionary with the Court in error.

tionary with the Court in error.

4. The reversal in this case was upon such ground as to be equivalent to an acquittal and a venire de novo should be denied.

Attorney General Stockton opposed the motion, and had not concluded his argument when the Court adjourned. He will resume in the morning and will be followed by Mr. James Fleming, on the part of the plaintiffs in error. The decision will not be rendered until the close of the term, two weeks from now.

## ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1879. An Italian street musician called Frank Barili was arrested in this city to-day, charged with having caused the death of a school boy in Jersey City or the 7th inst. On that day at noon the pupils of the 7th inst. On that day at noon the pupils of Public School No. 14, situate on Union street, were at recess, and white a number of the children were partaking of their lunch, two Italians, street musicians, one piaying a violin and the other a harp, commenced playing their instruments. Several of the larger children, after the men had played several airs, commenced to call and laugh at them. This incensed the Italians, and Barili, who played the violin, in his frenzy picked up a large paving stone and threw it with considerable force at the children, the missile striking a lad named George Esley, aged eight years, who was sitting on a bonch engaged in eating his lunch, on the forchead and fracturing his skull. The Italians them fled, and succeeded in effecting their escape, and the little sufferer was picked up in an insensible condition and conveyed to his home, where he expired on the morning of the 11th inst. without regaining consciousness. consciousness.

Barili was committed to prison to await the arrival of the necessary requisition papers to convey him to Jersey City for trial.

## DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 18, 1879. Kopp, the soldier, who was taken from a cistern at Fort Adams on Sunday morning, died to-day in the Post Hospital. Corporal Nicholson, battery F. the Post Hospital. Corporal Nicholson, battery F, First artillery, has been arrested on suspicion of causing Kopp's death, he having been the last person known to be in company with the deceased. How much evidence there is against this man is not known. It is stated that Kopp owed Nicholson about six dollars, and that this was the cause of the difficulty. When Nicholson was placed in the guard house he said, "My God, my God, can it be possible that I am suspected of committing this horrible deed?" The case will be presented to the grand jury and the prisoner turned over to the State authorities. Kopp, the murdered man, will be buried to-morrow with military honors.

## CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18, 1879. The following are the closing official prices o

ha 1216	Leviathan T
4 4%	Leopard 5
conts 15-16	Lady Washington 29
cher 3%	Mexican 2
t & Belcher 18	Martin White
lion 5%	Mono
He 13 %	Mammoth
le Isle 4	McClinton 19
htel 136	
	Manhattan
ck Hawk 11	North Bomanua
	Noonday
ifornia 5 %	North Belle Isie 13
ollar 73	Navajo 7
n. Virginia 5%	Ophir 2
wn Point 3%	Overman
n. Pacific 6	Potosi
edonia 1%	Raymond & Ely
edonia B. H 35	Savage 1
diey 36	Sierra Nevada 4
reka Con 2014	South Bulwer 19
hequer 4	Silver King
uld & Curry 9%	Syndicate
and Prize 2	Silver Hill
lden Terra 13	Tiosta
le & Norcross 14%	Tip Top
laide 134	Trofan 1
perial 13-16	Union Consolidated, 6